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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The population in North Carolina increased by 15.7 percent from 1970 to 1980, increasing from 5,082,059 to 5,881,766. The Mountain Region experienced the largest percentage increase, rising by 17 percent while the Piedmont Region (+434,047) experienced the largest numerical increase. The population for FY 1984 is forecast to be 6,033,552.

The unemployment rate in 1982 was 9.0 percent, a significant increase over the 1981 rate of 6.4 percent. There were an estimated 266,000 jobless persons in 1982 compared to 188,000 in 1981. For FY 1984 an improvement is forecast with unemployment expected to average 198,000 and the unemployment rate expected to be 6.8 percent.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work decreased by 53,200 from 1981 to 1982. Manufacturing employment decreased by 39,400 while nonfactory employment declined by 13,800. Nonfarm wage and salary employment by place of work is expected to be 2,373,700 in FY 1984, an increase of 22,100 over the FY 1983 total. Factory employment is expected to increase by 6,200 workers and nonfactory by 15,900.

While average unemployment during FY 1984 is projected to be 198,000, 642,000 different individuals are expected to face a period of unemployment. Those persons unemployed 15 or more weeks are expected to number about 44,900 while about 124,500 are expected to be employed part-time for economic reasons.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

Located in the southeastern region of the United States, North Carolina extends roughly 500 miles from its eastern shore on the Atlantic Ocean to its border with Tennessee in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. It is bordered on the north by Virginia and on the south by South Carolina and Georgia. North Carolina comprises 52,712 square miles and is ranked 28th in area size among the 50 states. The 100 counties in the State are grouped into 18 multi-county planning regions with 79 designated labor market areas. Ten are defined as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA): Asheville, Burlington, Charlotte-Gastonia, Fayetteville, Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, Hickory, Jacksonville, Raleigh-Durham, Salisbury-Concord and Wilmington.

The three distinct geographic regions that make up North Carolina are the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, and the Mountain Region. Each region has a particular set of soil, drainage and climatic conditions which to a large degree determine the composition and extent of agriculture and the density of industry and population.

The Coastal Plain Region

Less than one-third of the State's population resides in the Coastal Plain Region even though it encompasses two-fifths of the land area (forty-one counties). The outer tide water area including the coastal counties and the offshore island chain known as the "Outer Banks" has poorly drained soil and marshlands. The inner coastal plain has arable soil, easily cultivated land and favorable climatic conditions providing a longer growing season.

A large part of the economic base of the predominantly rural Coastal Plain is agriculture. Over half of the State's agricultural workers are employed in the region. The region has become more industrialized in the past ten years and is the fastest growing region in the State. Over one-fifth of the State's manufacturing workers are currently employed in the region. Fayetteville and Wilmington are the only two of the State's ten major cities located in the Coastal Plain.

The Piedmont Region

Located in the central part of North Carolina, the Piedmont Region is the most populous region with 54 counties and occupies 34.2 percent of the State's land area. This region was industrialized first due to an ample water supply. It is characterized by low, rolling hills, numerous rivers and adjacent tributaries, small farms and scattered woodlands.

The leading manufacturing industries, educational facilities, and trade centers are located in or near the Piedmont. With the State's major distribution points located in the area, economic activity is proportionately higher. Over 60 percent of the manufacturing workers in the State are employed in the Piedmont in such dominant industries as textiles, furniture and machinery. Also, the State's major finance and commerce centers are found in the major cities of the Piedmont.

The Piedmont Region has two-thirds of the State's urban centers with six of the State's eight cities with over 50,000 in population and 18 of the 34 cities of 10,000 or more. The largest city in both North and South Carolina, Charlotte, is located in the southern end of the Piedmont. It is a large finance and distribution center with many of the Nation's large trucking firms having terminals and/or regional offices located there. The State capitol, Raleigh, is located in Wake County, and has the largest number of government workers.

The Mountain Region

Only 15 percent of the State's population reside in the Mountain Region. This region made up of the 25 western counties of North Carolina is physically separated from the Piedmont by the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The area is characterized by densely wooded valleys, rocky mountain streams and lofty mountain peaks. Mount Mitchell at 6,684 feet, the highest point in the eastern United States, is located in this region.

In the past, the area has been sparsely populated due mainly to the rugged mountain terrain common to the Appalachian region. In recent years, the region has been recognized for its potential due to its scenic beauty, climate, natural resources and recreational opportunities. It is fast becoming one of the more extensively developed recreational areas in the Nation with ski resorts especially prevalent. The only major city in the Mountain Region is Asheville.

B. Economic Developments and Outlook

In 1982, total employment in North Carolina averaged 2,678,000, a drop of 53,000 or 1.9 percent from the 1981 estimate of 2,731,000. Since 1972, employment in the State has increased 441,000 or 19.7 percent with the only other decline occurring in 1975. Employment in North Carolina ranged from a low of 2,625,100 in January, 1982 to a high of 2,712,600 in June, 1982. Annual average unemployment in 1982 was the highest it has been during the period 1972-1982, rising to 266,000. This was an increase of 78,000 or 41.5 percent over the 1981 estimate of 188,000. Since 1972 unemployment in the State has risen 173,000 or 18.6 percent. The only other year with almost as high an average unemployment estimate was 1975 when an estimated 217,000 persons were unemployed. The unemployment rate climbed to an average 9 percent in 1982. This was an increase over the 1981 average of 6.4 percent. In 1975 the unemployment rate was 8.7 percent and was above the National average. Even though the rate in 1982 was higher than 1975, it was below the National average. The highest unemployment estimate in 1982 occurred in July, 1982 when an estimated 302,600 persons were jobless and the unemployment rate was 10.1 percent. The lowest occurred in April when 241,300 were estimated as jobless and the rate was 8.3 percent. During 1983 unemployment climbed to an estimated 295,600 jobless persons in February with an unemployment rate of 10.2 percent. The latest estimate for May, 1983 shows unemployment on the decline. The May estimate was 244,100 unemployed and an unemployment rate of 8.4 percent.

North Carolina agricultural employment continues to decline, falling from 127,800 in 1972 to 74,500 in 1982. Farm employment decreased by 5,500 or 6.9 percent from 1981 to 1982. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was estimated to average 2,327,700 in 1982 which was 86.9 percent of total

employment. This segment includes both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment. Since 1972 employment in this segment has grown by 25.2 percent or 468,500. From 1981 to 1982 a decline of 59,000 was seen. "All other" nonagricultural employment has increased by 25,800 or 10.3 percent since 1972. From 1981 to 1982, the "all other" nonfarm segment increased by 11,500.

Although manufacturing employment has increased by 426,500 or 22.3 percent since 1972, its share of nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work has dropped from 39.6 percent in 1972 to 33.4 percent in 1982. A decline from 820,700 in 1981 to 781,300 in 1982 was seen in factory employment. Durable goods employment fell by 17,800 workers while nondurable goods employment declined by 21,600. Since 1972 durable goods industries gained 58,100 workers while nondurables lost 33,600. The loss in the non-durable segment was due mainly to a loss of 60,200 in the textile industry.

Nonmanufacturing employment has increased by 402,000 since 1972 rising to the 1982 estimate of 1,557,100. Construction employment registered the only loss, declining by 16,000. A decline of 13,800 was seen from 1981 to 1982 in the nonfactory segment. The largest decrease over the year occurred in construction (-11,600) while the only gain was experienced in service, except domestic (+6,200).

For FY 1984 projections indicate that total employment should increase by 7,800 persons over the FY 1982 average of 2,691,200. Agricultural employment is expected to decline by 6,100 persons while increases of 9,300 and 4,600 are expected in the nonagricultural wage and salary and all other nonagricultural segments respectively. Unemployment is expected to decline from the FY 1982 estimate of 246,400 to the FY 1984 projection of 198,000. The unemployment rate is expected to fall from 8.4 percent in FY 1982 to 6.8 in FY 1984. Manufacturing employment by place of work is expected to increase by 6,200 from the FY 1982 estimate of 792,900 to the FY 1984 projection of 799,100. Employment in the durable goods segment is expected to increase by 2,900 while employment in nondurables is expected to climb by 3,300. Projections for nonmanufacturing employment indicate an increase of 15,900. All industrial segments are expected to experience gains with service and miscellaneous (+6,900) experiencing the largest gain.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

1. North Carolina's Population, 1980

North Carolina's 1980 population totaled 5,881,766 an increase of 15.7 percent since 1970 according to population data released by the Census Bureau. The fastest growth rate occurred in the Mountain Region which experienced an increase of 129,574 or 17 percent between 1970 and 1980. The largest numerical gain occurred in the Piedmont Region with an additional 434,047 people. Coastal Plain population increased by 14 percent.

Between 1960 and 1970, North Carolina's population increased 11.5 percent, even though 37 of the State's 100 counties experienced population losses. Most of the counties experiencing these losses were in the Coastal Plain Region. A definite reversal in this trend is shown in the 1980 data with only three counties--Hertford, Jones and Northampton--registering population declines from 1970 to 1980. The highest growth rate in the State

occurred in Dare County, followed by Currituck, Brunswick, Stokes, Henderson, Watauga, Orange, Wake, Davie and Lincoln. In absolute terms, Wake County registered the largest growth followed by Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Forsyth, Guilford, New Hanover, Durham, Orange, Davidson and Robeson.

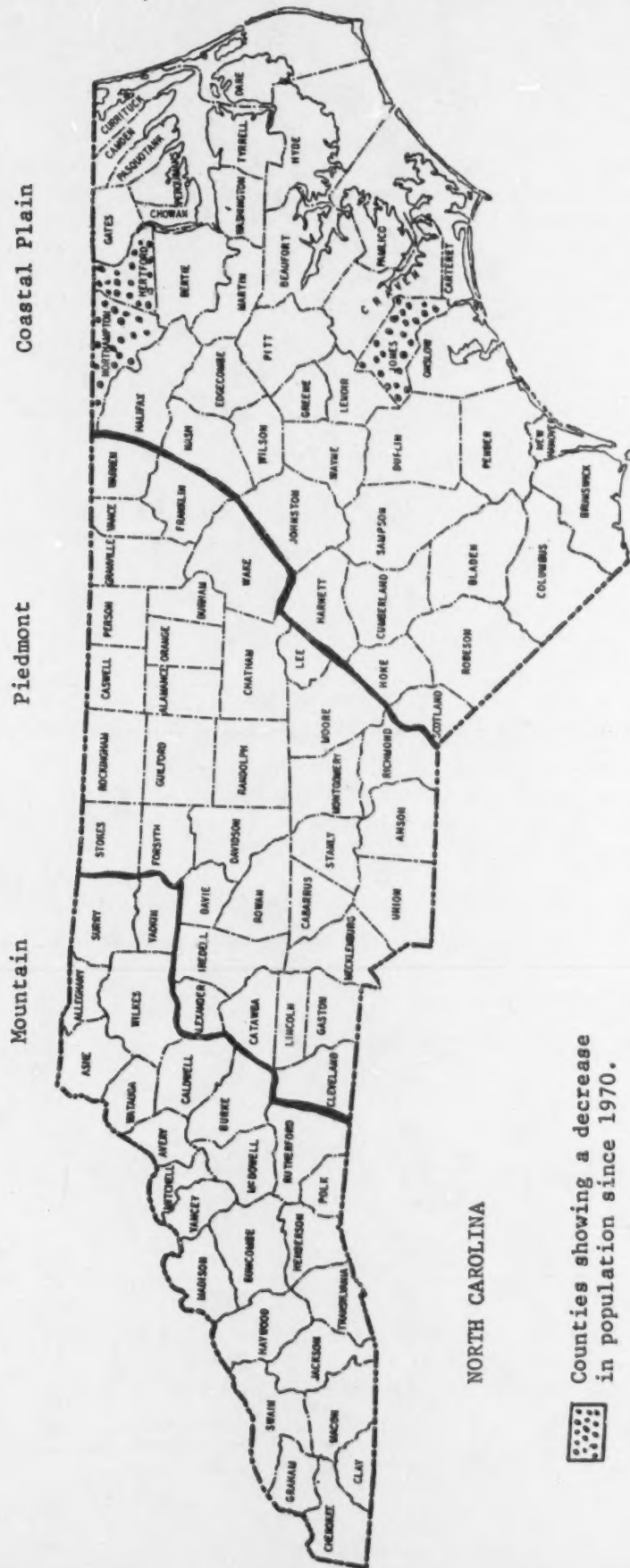
A slight shift in population during the decade altered county rankings somewhat. The ten most populous counties in 1970, in order, were Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, Forsyth, Cumberland, Gaston, Buncombe, Durham, Onslow and Alamance, together comprising 37.9 percent of the population in North Carolina. The ten most populous counties in 1980 were Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, Cumberland, Forsyth, Gaston, Buncombe, Durham, Davidson and Onslow, comprising 37.7 percent of the State's total population.

Table 1 compares 1970 and 1980 census counts for the State's 100 counties.

TABLE 1
County Population Counts for 1970 and 1980

	Population		Percent Change		Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980			1970	1980	
Alamance	96,502	99,136	+ 2.7	Johnston	61,737	70,599	+ 14.4
Alexander	19,466	24,999	+ 28.4	Jones	9,779	9,705	- 0.8
Alleghany	8,134	9,587	+ 17.9	Lee	30,467	36,718	+ 20.5
Anson	23,488	25,562	+ 8.8	Lenoir	55,204	59,819	+ 8.4
Ashe	19,571	22,325	+ 14.1	Lincoln	32,682	42,372	+ 29.6
Avery	12,655	14,409	+ 13.9	Macon	15,788	20,178	+ 27.8
Beaufort	35,980	40,266	+ 11.9	Madison	16,003	16,827	+ 5.1
Bertie	20,528	21,024	+ 2.4	Martin	24,730	25,948	+ 4.9
Bladen	26,477	30,448	+ 15.0	McDowell	30,648	35,135	+ 14.6
Brunswick	24,223	35,767	+ 47.7	Mecklenburg	354,656	404,270	+ 14.0
Buncombe	145,056	160,934	+ 10.9	Mitchell	13,447	14,428	+ 7.3
Burke	60,364	72,504	+ 20.1	Montgomery	19,267	22,469	+ 16.6
Cabarrus	74,629	85,895	+ 15.1	Moore	39,048	50,505	+ 29.3
Caldwell	56,699	67,699	+ 19.5	Nash	59,122	67,153	+ 13.6
Camden	5,453	5,829	+ 6.9	New Hanover	82,996	103,471	+ 24.7
Carteret	31,603	41,092	+ 30.0	Northampton	23,099	22,584	- 2.2
Caswell	19,055	20,705	+ 8.7	Onslow	103,126	112,784	+ 9.4
Catawba	90,873	105,208	+ 15.8	Orange	57,707	77,055	+ 33.9
Chatham	29,554	33,415	+ 13.1	Pamlico	9,467	10,398	+ 9.8
Cherokee	16,330	18,933	+ 15.9	Pasquotank	26,824	28,462	+ 6.1
Chowan	10,764	12,558	+ 16.7	Pender	18,149	22,215	+ 22.4
Clay	5,180	6,619	+ 27.8	Perquimans	8,351	9,486	+ 13.6
Cleveland	72,556	83,435	+ 15.0	Person	25,914	29,164	+ 12.5
Columbus	46,937	51,037	+ 8.7	Pitt	73,900	83,651	+ 13.2
Craven	62,554	71,043	+ 13.6	Polk	11,735	12,984	+ 10.6
Cumberland	212,042	247,160	+ 16.6	Randolph	76,358	91,861	+ 20.3
Currituck	6,976	11,089	+ 59.0	Richmond	39,889	45,481	+ 14.0
Dare	6,995	13,377	+ 91.2	Robeson	84,842	101,577	+ 19.7
Davidson	95,627	113,162	+ 18.3	Rockingham	72,402	83,426	+ 15.2
Davie	18,855	24,599	+ 30.5	Rowan	90,035	99,186	+ 10.2
Duplin	38,015	40,952	+ 7.7	Rutherford	47,337	53,787	+ 13.6
Durham	132,681	152,785	+ 15.2	Sampson	44,954	49,687	+ 10.5
Edgecombe	52,341	55,988	+ 7.0	Scotland	26,929	32,273	+ 19.8
Forsyth	214,348	243,683	+ 13.3	Stanly	42,822	48,517	+ 13.3
Franklin	26,820	30,055	+ 12.1	Stokes	23,782	33,086	+ 39.1
Gaston	148,415	162,568	+ 9.5	Surry	51,415	59,449	+ 15.6
Gates	8,524	8,875	+ 4.1	Swain	8,835	10,283	+ 16.4
Graham	6,562	7,217	+ 10.0	Transylvania	19,713	23,417	+ 18.8
Granville	32,762	33,995	+ 3.8	Tyrrell	3,806	3,975	+ 4.4
Greene	14,967	16,117	+ 7.7	Union	54,714	70,380	+ 28.6
Guilford	288,645	317,154	+ 9.9	Vance	32,691	36,748	+ 12.4
Halifax	53,884	55,268	+ 2.6	Wake	228,453	300,833	+ 31.4
Harnett	49,667	59,570	+ 19.9	Warren	15,810	16,232	+ 2.7
Haywood	41,710	46,495	+ 11.5	Washington	14,038	14,801	+ 5.4
Henderson	42,804	58,580	+ 36.9	Watauga	23,404	31,678	+ 35.4
Hertford	24,439	23,368	- 4.4	Wayne	85,408	97,054	+ 13.6
Hoke	16,436	20,383	+ 24.0	Wilkes	49,524	58,657	+ 18.4
Hyde	5,571	5,873	+ 5.4	Wilson	57,486	63,132	+ 9.8
Iredell	72,197	82,538	+ 14.3	Yadkin	24,599	28,439	+ 15.6
Jackson	21,593	25,811	+ 19.5	Yancey	12,629	14,934	+ 18.3

POPULATION TRENDS FROM 1970 TO 1980 IN NORTH CAROLINA



Counties showing a decrease in population since 1970.



2. Population Projections and Trends

North Carolina's projected population changes from 1980 to 1984 are shown in Table 2. The population of the State is expected to reach 6,033,552 during FY 1984, an increase of 151,786 or 2.6 percent since the 1980 census figure of 5,881,766. The male population is expected to increase by 1 percent while females are expected to increase by 4.1 percent. The projected growth rate for the white population is 2.3 percent between 1980 and 1984 compared to a projected growth rate of 3.4 percent for the nonwhite population.

TABLE 2

North Carolina's Projected Population for 1984

	<u>1980 Census</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Population</u>	<u>1984 Projection</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Population</u>	<u>Change 80-84</u>	<u>Percent Change 80-84</u>
Total	5,881,766	100.0	6,033,552	100.0	+ 151,786	+ 2.6
Sex						
Male	2,855,385	48.5	2,883,740	47.8	+ 28,355	+ 1.0
Female	3,026,381	51.5	3,149,812	52.2	+ 123,431	+ 4.1
Race						
White	4,457,507	75.8	4,560,334	75.6	+ 102,827	+ 2.3
Nonwhite	1,424,259	24.2	1,473,218	24.4	+ 48,959	+ 3.4

A breakout by sex and age of the projected 1984 population is shown in Table 3. While males outnumbered females in the early age groups, this trend is reversed in all age groups starting with the 25-29 group.

TABLE 3

Age of Population by Sex and Race

1984

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Under 5	418,197	212,848	205,349	290,698	127,499
5-9	414,660	211,132	203,528	284,816	129,844
10-14	466,419	238,187	228,232	324,194	142,225
15-19	528,771	265,206	263,565	383,126	145,645
20-24	524,937	252,181	272,756	389,202	135,735
25-29	541,685	268,166	273,519	404,092	137,593
30-34	489,417	239,149	250,268	361,872	127,545
35-44	793,162	388,981	404,181	623,965	169,197
45-54	592,933	278,345	314,588	475,318	117,615
55-59	291,863	136,310	155,553	235,054	56,809
60-64	273,202	124,278	148,924	221,748	51,454
65-74	441,480	183,350	258,130	355,561	85,919
75+	256,826	85,607	171,219	210,688	46,138
Totals	6,033,552	2,883,740	3,149,812	4,560,334	1,473,218

Table 4 shows the 1980 census and 1984 population estimate by age, sex, and race. The number of persons under the age of 20 is expected to decrease over the period, while all other groups are expected to increase. The 20-44 age group is expected to experience the largest numerical increase while the over 65 group is expected to see the largest percentage increase.

TABLE 4

1980 and Projected 1984 Population by Sex, Age and Race

	1980 Census	Percentage of Total Population	1984 Projection	Percentage of Total Population	Change 80-84	Percent Change 80-84
Total Population	5,881,766	100.0	6,033,552	100.0	+151,786	+ 2.6
Under 20	1,900,314	32.3	1,828,047	30.3	- 72,267	- 3.8
Male	972,683	16.5	927,373	15.4	- 45,310	- 4.7
Female	927,631	15.8	900,674	14.9	- 26,957	- 2.9
White	1,344,711	22.9	1,282,834	21.3	- 61,877	- 4.6
Nonwhite	555,603	9.4	545,213	9.0	- 10,390	- 1.9
20-44	2,225,894	37.8	2,349,201	38.9	+123,307	+ 5.5
Male	1,106,890	18.9	1,148,477	19.0	+ 41,587	+ 3.8
Female	1,119,004	19.0	1,200,724	19.9	+ 81,720	+ 6.8
White	1,705,186	29.0	1,779,131	29.5	+ 73,947	+ 4.3
Nonwhite	520,708	8.9	570,070	9.4	+ 49,362	+ 9.5
45-64	1,152,377	19.6	1,157,998	19.2	+ 5,621	+ 0.5
Male	539,022	9.2	538,933	8.9	- 89	*
Female	613,355	10.4	619,065	10.3	+ 5,710	+ 0.9
White	929,622	15.8	932,120	15.4	+ 2,498	+ 0.3
Nonwhite	222,755	3.8	225,878	3.8	+ 3,123	+ 1.4
65 and Over	603,181	10.3	698,306	11.6	+ 95,125	+15.8
Male	236,252	4.0	268,957	4.5	+ 32,705	+13.8
Female	366,929	6.2	429,349	7.1	+ 62,420	+17.0
White	477,988	8.1	566,249	9.4	+ 88,261	+18.4
Nonwhite	125,193	2.1	132,057	2.2	+ 6,864	+ 5.5

* Less than 0.05

Table 5 shows the characteristics of the over 65 population. Between 1980 and 1984, the male population in the 65-74 group is expected to increase by 13.1 percent while females are expected to increase by 14.5 percent. In the over 75 group, the male population is expected to increase by 15.5 percent and females by 21 percent.

TABLE 5

Trends in Senior Age Groups of Population by Sex and Race

<u>65-74</u>						
	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>Projected 1984</u>	<u>Numerical Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Projected 1984</u>	<u>Numerical Change</u>
White	127,951	147,895	+ 19,944	178,820	207,666	+ 28,846
Nonwhite	34,178	35,455	+ 1,277	46,638	50,464	+ 3,826
Total	162,129	183,350	+ 21,221	225,458	258,130	+ 32,672

<u>75 and Over</u>						
White	58,014	69,048	+ 11,034	113,069	141,639	+ 28,570
Nonwhite	16,109	16,559	+ 450	28,402	29,580	+ 1,178
Total	74,123	85,607	+ 11,484	141,471	171,219	+ 29,748

3. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

TABLE 6

Civilian Labor Force 1972 and 1982

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1982</u>
Civilian Labor Force	2,330,000	2,944,000
Employment	2,237,000	2,678,000
Unemployment	93,000	266,000
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	4.0	9.0

The annual civilian labor force in North Carolina for 1982 was estimated to be 2,944,000. Employment was estimated to be 2,678,000 while unemployment was 266,000. The average unemployment rate was 9 percent while the National average was 9.7 percent.

The civilian labor force for FY 1984 is expected to be 2,897,000. Of this total, 1,896,990 or 65.5 percent are expected to be between the ages of 20-44. Persons under 20 years of age are expected to number 187,310 or 6.5 percent of the total while persons over 65 are expected to number 62,020 or 2.1 percent.

For FY 1984 the female labor force is expected to number 1,423,320 or 49.1 percent of the total. Nonwhites are expected to number 648,630 or 22.4 percent of the total. More details on the labor force characteristics are shown on Table 7.

TABLE 7
North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections

	<u>Fiscal Year 1984</u>			
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Female Labor Force</u>	<u>Nonwhite Labor Force</u>	<u>Nonwhite Female Labor Force</u>
Total	2,897,000	1,423,320	648,630	321,520
Under 20 Years	187,310	91,140	46,360	20,810
20-44	1,896,990	958,670	441,140	215,440
45-64	750,680	340,920	148,130	77,840
65 and Over	62,020	32,590	13,000	7,430

For May, 1983, the civilian labor force was estimated to be 2,904,600. While this was an increase of 8,100 over the April, 1983, estimate, it was a decrease of 47,600 from the year ago estimate of 2,952,200. Total employment was estimated to be 2,660,500 in May, 1983 compared to 2,644,200 in April, 1983. Employment in the State has declined by 30,900 or 1.1 percent since May, 1982. The unemployment rate fell to 8.4 in May from the 8.7 percent April, 1983 estimate. In May, 1982, the unemployment rate was 8.8 percent.

Over the month, nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work increased by 7,800 workers. Employment in the State's manufacturing industries increased by 5,700 workers with the durable goods segment gaining 3,600 workers and nondurables gaining 2,100 workers. Nonfactory employment gained 2,100 workers over the month despite heavy losses of 1,700 in service and miscellaneous and 4,300 in government. The largest gains occurred in trade (+4,200) and construction (+2,900).

Nonfarm wage and salary employment by place of work fell by 2,700 workers over the year. A loss of 9,900 in the factory industries was partially offset by a gain of 7,200 in nonfactory industries. Durable goods lost 3,300 workers over the year while employment in nondurables fell 6,600. In nonmanufacturing industries the largest increase occurred in service and miscellaneous (+9,000) while the largest loss was experienced by construction (-4,500).

TABLE 8
STATEWIDE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NORTH CAROLINA

May, 1983

ITEM	NUMBER OF WORKERS			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM			
	May 1983	April * 1983	May 1982	April, 1983		May, 1982	
				NET	%	NET	%
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,904,600	2,896,500	2,952,200	+ 8,100	+ 0.3	-47,600	-1.6
Unemployment, Total	244,100	252,300	260,800	- 8,200	- 3.3	-16,700	-6.4
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	8.4	8.7	8.8	- 0.3	XXX	- 0.4	XXX
Employment, Total	2,660,500	2,644,200	2,691,400	+16,300	+ 0.6	-30,900	-1.1
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary 2/	2,346,100	2,338,300	2,348,800	+ 7,800	+ 0.3	- 2,700	-0.1
Manufacturing	774,100	768,400	784,000	+ 5,700	+ 0.7	- 9,900	-1.3
Durable Goods	289,800	286,200	293,100	+ 3,600	+ 1.3	- 3,300	-1.1
Lumber & Wood	32,300	31,800	31,300	+ 500	+ 1.6	+ 1,000	+3.2
Furniture & Fixtures	79,700	79,400	78,800	+ 300	+ 0.4	+ 900	+1.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass	16,100	15,600	16,000	+ 500	+ 3.2	+ 100	+0.6
Primary Metals	8,300	8,300	8,700	0	0	- 400	-4.6
Fabricated Metals	22,800	22,600	24,700	+ 200	+ 0.9	- 1,900	-7.7
Machinery, Except Elec.	49,600	49,200	50,100	+ 400	+ 0.8	- 500	-1.0
Electrical Machinery	51,400	49,700	53,500	+ 1,700	+ 3.4	- 2,100	-3.9
Transportation Equipment	15,500	15,400	15,700	+ 100	+ 0.6	- 200	-1.3
Other Durable Goods 3/	14,100	14,200	14,300	- 100	- 0.7	- 200	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	484,300	482,200	490,900	+ 2,100	+ 0.4	- 6,600	-1.3
Food & Kindred Products	42,100	42,100	42,900	0	0	- 800	-1.9
Tobacco Manufactures	21,700	21,600	22,700	+ 100	+ 0.5	- 1,000	-4.4
Textile Mill Products	222,800	221,500	225,300	+ 1,300	+ 0.6	- 2,500	-1.1
Apparel & Related Products	87,200	86,500	85,600	+ 700	+ 0.8	+ 1,600	+1.9
Paper & Allied Products	21,600	21,700	21,500	- 100	- 0.5	+ 100	+0.5
Print., Pub., & Allied	21,400	21,500	21,300	- 100	- 0.5	+ 100	+0.5
Chemicals & Allied	36,000	36,100	38,800	- 100	- 0.3	- 2,800	-7.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	25,900	25,600	26,600	+ 300	+ 1.2	- 700	-2.6
Other Nondurable Goods 4/	5,600	5,600	6,200	0	0	- 600	-9.7
Nonmanufacturing	1,572,000	1,569,900	1,564,800	+ 2,100	+ 0.1	+ 7,200	+0.5
Construction	101,600	98,700	106,100	+ 2,900	+ 2.9	- 4,500	-4.2
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	114,100	113,500	115,600	+ 600	+ 0.5	- 1,500	-1.3
Trade	476,900	472,700	475,200	+ 4,200	+ 0.9	+ 1,700	+0.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	98,800	98,500	97,400	+ 300	+ 0.3	+ 1,400	+1.4
Service & Miscellaneous 5/	367,800	369,500	358,800	- 1,700	- 0.5	+ 9,000	+2.5
Government	408,000	412,300	406,900	- 4,300	- 1.0	+ 1,100	+0.3
Mining	4,800	4,700	4,800	+ 100	+ 2.1	0	0
All Other Nonag. Employment 6/	283,000	280,700	280,700	+ 2,300	+ 0.8	+ 2,300	+0.8
Agriculture	68,700	61,400	73,900	+ 7,300	+11.9	- 5,200	-7.0

1/ DATA COMPILED ON BASIS OF "PLACE OF RESIDENCE."

2/ DATA BASED ON "PLACE OF WORK."

3/ INCLUDES INSTRUMENTS AND MISC. MANUFACTURING.

4/ INCLUDES PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND LEATHER.

5/ INCLUDES SERVICES, EXCEPT DOMESTIC; AGRICULTURAL SERVICES; FORESTRY; AND FISHERIES.

6/ INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS; UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS; AND DOMESTIC WORKERS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.

* REVISED.

III. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

A. Employment Developments From 1972 to 1982

From 1981 to 1982 nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work decreased by 2.2 percent or 53,200 persons. Manufacturing employment decreased by 39,400 with durable goods losing 17,800 workers and nondurables losing 21,600 workers. The only factory industry to experience an employment increase was printing, publishing and allied products (+300). The largest loss occurred in the textile industry (-15,400). Nonmanufacturing industries lost 13,800 workers over the year. A gain of 6,200 workers in the service industry was more than offset by losses in all of the other nonfactory industries. The largest decline occurred in construction (-11,600).

Since 1972, nonfarm wage and salary employment has increased by 426,500 or 22.3 percent. Factory employment increased by 24,500 over the period with a gain of 58,100 in durables being offset somewhat by a loss of 33,600 in nondurables. The loss in the nondurable segment was caused mostly by a loss of 60,200 in textiles which was only partially offset by gains in other nondurable industries. Nonfactory employment gained 402,000 workers over the period. The only decline occurred in construction which lost 16,000 workers.

The "all other" nonagricultural wage and salary segment which includes self-employed; unpaid family workers; and domestic workers in private households increased by 11,500 workers from 1981 to 1982. Since 1972 this segment has risen by 25,800 workers.

Agricultural employment in the State continues to fall, dropping from 127,800 in 1972 to 74,500 in 1982. Since 1981 farm employment has fallen by 5,500. Even with its decline, agriculture still remains an important part of the State's economy.

TABLE 9
EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1972-1982

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	2,330,000	2,400,000	2,452,000	2,501,000	2,615,000	2,690,000
Unemployment, Total	93,000	83,000	111,000	217,000	163,000	159,000
Rate of Unemployment	4.0	3.5	4.5	8.7	6.2	5.9
Employment, Total	2,237,000	2,317,000	2,341,000	2,284,000	2,453,000	2,531,000
Agricultural Employment	127,800	125,500	118,200	125,500	132,500	111,200
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	1,859,200	1,942,900	1,975,800	1,915,100	2,083,200	2,170,800
All Other Nonag. Employment <u>2/</u>	250,000	248,600	247,000	243,400	237,300	249,000
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment <u>3/</u>	1,911,900	2,018,100	2,048,000	1,978,600	2,086,700	2,170,400
Manufacturing	756,800	796,900	789,400	714,200	756,300	780,900
Durable Goods	234,800	256,500	259,400	229,000	247,600	265,200
Lumber & Wood	33,900	35,800	34,000	28,000	32,000	33,700
Furniture & Fixtures	71,500	75,500	74,400	67,900	73,700	77,000
Stone, Clay & Glass	15,400	16,900	17,400	15,700	16,100	17,100
Primary Metals	6,400	6,900	7,000	5,800	6,200	6,900
Fabricated Metals	19,100	22,100	22,900	20,300	21,900	23,700
Machinery, Except Electrical	29,700	33,500	37,000	35,100	35,700	36,700
Electrical Machinery	42,400	46,600	47,300	38,100	40,000	44,600
Other Durables <u>4/</u>	16,400	19,200	19,400	18,100	22,000	25,500
Non-durable Goods	522,000	540,400	530,000	485,200	508,700	515,700
Food & Kindred Products	38,700	39,000	39,700	39,600	41,200	42,200
Tobacco Manufacturing	28,400	28,100	27,800	27,700	27,800	26,900
Textile Mill Products	282,900	289,900	278,300	247,100	257,000	257,800
Apparel & Related Products	83,800	86,400	82,900	75,400	83,100	85,300
Paper & Allied Products	19,800	20,600	21,000	19,200	20,300	20,900
Print., Pub., & Allied	16,300	16,800	17,000	16,900	17,500	18,200
Chemicals & Allied	31,100	35,300	37,900	36,000	36,400	37,200
Other Nondurable Goods <u>5/</u>	21,000	24,300	25,400	23,300	25,400	27,200
Nonmanufacturing	1,155,100	1,221,200	1,258,600	1,264,400	1,326,400	1,389,500
Construction	120,000	127,800	122,700	105,900	105,300	106,800
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	99,100	105,400	105,200	98,300	99,100	103,400
Trade	347,600	374,000	379,700	377,800	402,800	421,900
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	75,600	80,800	83,700	82,300	82,600	84,500
Service, Except Domestic	233,400	247,100	259,500	267,600	284,100	300,600
Government	275,300	281,800	303,200	328,300	347,900	367,600
Mining	4,100	4,300	4,600	4,200	4,600	4,700

1/ Data compiled on basis of "Place of Residence".

2/ Includes Nonagricultural Self-Employed; Unpaid Family Workers; and Domestic Workers in Private Households.

3/ Based on "Place of Work". Not additive to Nonag. Wage & Salary Under "Civilian Labor Force".

4/ Includes Instruments: Trans. Equipment and Misc. Manufacturing.

5/ Includes Leather; Petroleum Products and Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	Numerical Change From 1981-1982	Percent Change From 1981-1982	Numerical Change From 1972-1982	Percent Change From 1972-1982
2,764,000	2,794,000	2,856,000	2,919,000	2,944,000	+ 25,000	+ 0.9	+ 614,000	+ 26.4
120,000	134,000	187,000	188,000	266,000	+ 78,000	+ 41.5	+ 173,000	+ 186.0
4.3	4.8	6.6	6.4	9.0	+ 2.6	XXX	+ 5.0	XXX
2,643,000	2,660,000	2,669,000	2,731,000	2,678,000	- 53,000	- 1.9	+ 441,000	+ 19.7
99,800	92,500	86,000	80,000	74,500	- 5,500	- 6.9	- 53,300	- 41.7
2,281,400	2,298,000	2,318,000	2,390,700	2,327,700	- 59,000	- 2.5	+ 468,500	+ 25.2
261,800	269,500	265,000	264,300	275,800	+ 11,500	+ 4.4	+ 25,800	+ 10.3
2,277,400	2,374,300	2,385,200	2,391,600	2,338,400	- 53,200	- 2.2	+ 426,500	+ 22.3
807,200	827,900	824,200	820,700	781,300	- 39,400	- 4.8	+ 24,500	+ 3.2
285,500	305,100	304,200	310,700	292,900	- 17,800	- 5.7	+ 58,100	+ 24.7
35,600	36,300	35,900	34,600	31,200	- 3,400	- 9.8	- 2,700	- 8.0
82,200	84,800	81,900	83,800	79,100	- 4,700	- 5.6	+ 7,600	+ 10.6
18,300	19,400	18,200	17,900	16,000	- 1,900	- 10.6	+ 600	+ 3.9
7,500	8,000	8,000	9,100	8,500	- 600	- 6.6	+ 2,100	+ 32.8
25,400	27,000	26,900	26,800	24,800	- 2,000	- 7.5	+ 5,700	+ 29.8
39,600	45,400	49,200	50,900	50,300	- 600	- 1.2	+ 20,600	+ 69.4
48,300	53,700	54,700	56,700	53,200	- 3,500	- 6.2	+ 10,800	+ 25.5
28,600	30,500	29,400	30,900	29,800	- 1,100	- 3.6	+ 13,400	+ 81.7
521,700	522,800	520,000	510,000	488,400	- 21,600	- 4.2	- 33,600	- 6.4
42,200	43,600	44,500	43,300	42,800	- 500	- 1.2	+ 4,100	+ 10.6
26,100	25,600	26,100	24,900	24,700	- 200	- 0.8	- 3,700	- 13.0
255,300	253,800	248,800	238,100	222,700	- 15,400	- 6.5	- 60,200	- 21.3
90,000	88,400	87,900	88,400	85,600	- 2,800	- 3.2	+ 1,800	+ 2.1
21,400	21,300	21,200	21,700	21,700	0	0	+ 1,900	+ 9.6
19,200	19,600	20,000	21,000	21,300	+ 300	+ 1.4	+ 5,000	+ 30.7
37,300	38,100	38,500	39,800	37,500	- 2,300	- 5.8	+ 6,400	+ 20.6
30,200	32,400	33,000	32,800	32,100	- 700	- 2.1	+ 11,100	+ 52.9
1,470,200	1,546,400	1,561,000	1,570,900	1,557,100	- 13,800	- 0.9	+ 402,000	+ 34.8
118,100	126,100	118,200	115,600	104,000	- 11,600	- 10.0	- 16,000	- 13.3
109,500	115,700	116,900	116,800	115,600	- 1,200	- 1.0	+ 16,500	+ 16.6
446,600	477,100	472,900	478,800	477,400	- 1,400	- 0.3	+ 129,800	+ 37.3
88,700	93,000	95,100	98,100	97,700	- 400	- 0.4	+ 22,100	+ 29.2
316,100	332,100	341,700	353,000	359,200	+ 6,200	+ 1.8	+ 125,800	+ 53.9
386,400	397,200	411,000	403,700	398,500	- 5,200	- 1.3	+ 123,200	+ 44.8
4,800	5,200	5,200	4,900	4,700	- 200	- 4.1	+ 600	+ 14.6

B. Employment Outlook Through Fiscal Year 1984

Total employment in North Carolina is expected to average 2,699,000 during FY 1984. This is an increase of 7,800 over the FY 1982 estimate of 2,691,200. Agricultural employment is expected to decline by 6,100 workers to the FY 1984 estimate of 69,500. Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to increase by 9,300 to the FY 1984 projection of 2,352,600, while "all other" nonfarm employment is expected to increase by 4,600.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work is expected to increase by 22,100 from the FY 1982 estimate of 2,351,600 to the projected FY 1984 estimate of 2,373,700. Manufacturing employment is expected to gain 6,200 workers with durables gaining 2,900 and nondurables 3,300. Only two factory industries, fabricated metals and electrical machinery are expected to lose workers with each forecasted to lose 600. Nonmanufacturing industries are expected to gain 15,900 workers. All nonfactory industries are expected to gain workers with service (+6,900) gaining the most.

TABLE 10

LABOR FORCE INFORMATION AND FORECAST
State of North Carolina

	Base Fiscal Year 1982	Forecast Fiscal Year 1984
Labor Force <u>1/</u>	2,937,600	2,897,000
Unemployment	246,400	198,000
Unemployment Rate	8.4	6.8
Employment	2,691,200	2,699,000
Agriculture	75,600	69,500
Nonag. Wage and Salary Employment	2,343,300	2,352,600
All Other Nonag. Employment <u>2/</u>	272,300	276,900

1/ Data based on place of residence (excludes "dual jobholders" and commuters living in other states).

2/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

TABLE 11

Employment Outlook by Industry

<u>Item</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1982 Average</u>	<u>Forecast Fiscal Year 1984</u>	<u>Net Change To Fiscal Year 1984</u>	<u>% Change To Fiscal Year 1984</u>
Nonagric. Wage & Salary <u>1/</u>	2,351,600	2,373,700	+ 22,100	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	792,900	799,100	+ 6,200	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	298,200	301,100	+ 2,900	+ 1.0
Lumber & Wood	31,700	33,000	+ 1,300	+ 4.1
Furniture & Fixtures	79,900	81,800	+ 1,900	+ 2.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass	16,400	16,900	+ 500	+ 3.0
Primary Metals	8,800	8,800	0	0
Fabricated Metals	25,600	25,000	- 600	- 2.3
Machinery, Except Elec.	50,700	51,000	+ 300	+ 0.6
Elec. Machinery	54,600	54,000	- 600	- 1.1
Other Durable Goods <u>2/</u>	30,500	30,600	+ 100	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	494,700	498,000	+ 3,300	+ 0.7
Food & Kindred Products	43,000	43,500	+ 500	+ 1.2
Tobacco Manufacturers	25,000	25,200	+ 200	+ 0.8
Textile Mill Products	226,500	226,800	+ 300	+ 0.1
Apparel & Related Products	86,200	87,300	+ 1,100	+ 1.3
Paper & Allied Products	21,800	21,800	0	0
Printing, Pub., & Allied	21,300	21,700	+ 400	+ 1.9
Chemicals & Allied	37,500	38,600	+ 1,100	+ 2.9
Other Nondurable Goods <u>3/</u>	32,400	33,100	+ 700	+ 2.2
Nonmanufacturing	1,558,700	1,574,600	+ 15,900	+ 1.0
Construction	106,900	109,800	+ 2,900	+ 2.7
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	116,100	116,400	+ 300	+ 0.3
Trade	478,400	479,200	+ 800	+ 0.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	97,700	98,500	+ 800	+ 0.8
Service & Miscellaneous <u>4/</u>	356,900	363,800	+ 6,900	+ 1.9
Government	398,000	402,100	+ 4,100	+ 1.0
Mining	4,700	4,800	+ 100	+ 2.1

1/ Data based on "Place of Work", (includes dual jobholders and persons commuting from other states to work in North Carolina).

2/ Includes Instruments; Trans. Equip.; and Misc. Manufacturing.

3/ Includes Leather; Petroleum Products; and Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.

4/ Includes Services, Except Domestic; Agricultural Services; Forestry; Fisheries; and Mining.

IV. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

A. Job Opportunities and Trends

Job openings listed with the Job Service offices across the State increased by 10,709 or 13.4 percent over the year. A comparison of the total nonagricultural job openings received for each of the occupational categories is shown in Table 12. These openings are cumulative from the start of the federal fiscal year, October 1. The only group to experience a decline was farming, fishery and forestry (-547). The largest numerical gain occurred in clerical and sales (+2,596), while the largest percentage gain was in bench work (+25.6 percent).

TABLE 12

Nonagricultural Job Openings Received By Major Occupational Category

	<u>May, 1983</u> <u>Openings</u> <u>Received</u>	<u>May, 1982</u> <u>Openings</u> <u>Received</u>	<u>1982-1983</u> <u>Numerical</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>1982-1983</u> <u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
Professional, Technical & Managerial	5,296	4,993	+ 303	+ 6.1
Clerical & Sales	19,098	16,502	+ 2,596	+ 15.7
Service	17,113	15,623	+ 1,490	+ 9.5
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,015	3,562	- 547	- 15.4
Processing	3,576	3,065	+ 511	+ 16.7
Machine Trades	7,865	6,842	+ 1,023	+ 15.0
Benchwork	10,819	8,613	+ 2,206	+ 25.6
Structural Work	12,470	10,736	+ 1,734	+ 16.2
Miscellaneous	11,276	9,883	+ 1,393	+ 14.1
Total	90,528	79,819	+ 10,709	+ 13.4

Table 13 shows active applicants registered for work by occupational categories. The number of registered applicants has decreased by 31,830 or 17.3 percent. All occupational groups experienced declines with miscellaneous occupations (-5,978) having the largest numerical loss and farming, fishery and forestry occupations (-30.3 percent) having the largest percentage decline.

TABLE 13

Active Applicants on File by Major Occupational Category

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>May, 1983</u> <u>Active</u> <u>Applicants</u>	<u>May, 1982</u> <u>Active</u> <u>Applicants</u>	<u>1982-1983</u> <u>Numerical</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>1982-1983</u> <u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
Professional, Technical & Managerial	15,727	16,960	- 1,233	- 7.3
Clerical & Sales	31,631	34,873	- 3,242	- 9.3
Service	23,522	26,823	- 3,301	- 12.3
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	2,384	3,419	- 1,035	- 30.3
Processing	5,637	7,078	- 1,441	- 20.4
Machine Trades	18,935	24,295	- 5,360	- 22.1
Benchwork	14,632	19,450	- 4,818	- 24.8
Structural Work	20,658	26,080	- 5,422	- 20.8
Miscellaneous	19,493	25,471	- 5,978	- 23.5
Total	152,619	184,449	-31,830	- 17.3

Table 14 shows the changes in unfilled openings from 1981 to 1983. In May, 1981 there were 9,585 unfilled openings, dropping to 8,009 in May, 1982 and rising to 9,642 in May, 1983. The number of hard-to-fill openings decreased by 556 over the period. In May, 1981 hard-to-fill openings were 52.2 percent of total unfilled openings, while in May, 1983 they made up 46.1 percent of the total.

The ratio of applicants to unfilled openings is shown in Table 15. While the ratio increased from 17.9 in May, 1981 to 23.0 in May, 1982, a decline was seen in May, 1983 when the ratio was 15.8.

TABLE 14

Nonagricultural Unfilled Job Openings
By Major Occupational Category *

Occupational Category	May 31, 1981				May 31, 1982				May 31, 1983			
	Unfilled Openings	30 Days Or More	% Hard To Fill	Unfilled Openings	30 Days Or More	% Hard To Fill	Unfilled Openings	30 Days Or More	Unfilled Openings	30 Days Or More	% Hard To Fill	Unfilled Openings
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,505	913	60.7	1,061	640	60.3	1,011	576	1,011	576	57.0	1,011
Clerical & Sales	1,831	864	47.2	1,654	867	52.4	2,047	1,003	2,047	1,003	49.0	2,047
Service	1,285	678	52.8	1,110	584	52.6	1,534	796	1,534	796	51.9	1,534
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	202	141	69.8	110	73	66.4	133	56	133	56	42.1	133
Processing	781	318	40.7	707	400	56.6	507	132	507	132	26.0	507
Machine Trades	1,103	652	59.1	756	422	55.8	1,009	483	1,009	483	47.9	1,009
Benchwork	1,055	600	56.9	1,045	648	62.0	1,185	640	1,185	640	54.0	1,185
Structural Work	1,094	511	46.7	730	324	44.4	1,250	485	1,250	485	38.8	1,250
Miscellaneous	729	322	44.2	836	520	62.2	966	272	966	272	28.2	966
Total	9,585	4,999	52.2	8,009	4,478	55.9	9,642	4,443	9,642	4,443	46.1	9,642

* Data represent fiscal year to date.

TABLE 15

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY *

Occupational Category	May 31, 1981				May 31, 1982				May 31, 1983			
	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening
Professional, Technical & Managerial	15,926	1,505	10.6	16,960	1,061	16.0	15,727	1,011	15.6			
Clerical & Sales	33,496	1,831	18.3	34,873	1,654	21.1	31,631	2,047	15.5			
Service	28,554	1,285	22.2	26,823	1,110	24.2	23,522	1,534	15.3			
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	4,571	202	22.6	3,419	110	31.1	2,384	133	17.9			
Processing	6,143	781	7.9	7,078	707	10.0	5,637	507	11.1			
Machine Trades	19,868	1,103	18.0	24,295	756	32.1	18,935	1,009	18.8			
Benchwork	15,050	1,055	14.3	19,450	1,045	18.6	14,632	1,185	13.5			
Structural Work	24,255	1,094	22.2	26,080	730	35.7	20,658	1,250	16.5			
Miscellaneous	23,291	729	31.9	25,471	836	30.5	19,493	966	20.2			
Total	171,154	9,585	17.9	184,449	8,009	23.0	152,619	9,642	15.8			

* Data represent fiscal year-to-date totals.

B. Outlook On Worker Demand

The matching of jobs and people is hampered by changes in industry demand due to availability of raw materials, the constantly shifting economy and technological advances. The demand for skilled workers increases, while the demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers decreases as industries become more sophisticated. Changes in the work force are required and often lag behind industry demand.

The following table shows a comparison of the characteristics of active applicants on file with the State's Job Service offices by major occupational category.

TABLE 16
ACTIVE APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
May 31, 1982

<u>Occupational Category</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Veteran</u>	<u>45 and Older</u>	<u>Minority</u>
Professional, Technical & Managerial	16,960	7,166	4,354	3,071	3,806
Clerical & Sales	34,873	25,865	4,053	4,411	10,484
Service	26,823	18,999	2,466	5,703	16,381
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,419	1,089	377	879	1,931
Processing	7,078	3,404	789	1,732	4,224
Machine Trades	24,295	9,533	4,241	4,397	7,847
Benchwork	19,450	14,485	1,172	3,432	7,689
Structural Work	26,080	952	7,397	4,474	7,525
Miscellaneous	25,471	5,218	5,405	4,019	11,516
Total	184,449	86,711	30,254	32,118	71,403

May 31, 1983

<u>Occupational Category</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Veteran</u>	<u>45 and Older</u>	<u>Minority</u>
Professional, Technical & Managerial	15,727	6,757	3,731	2,894	3,331
Clerical & Sales	31,631	23,671	3,507	4,169	9,470
Service	23,522	15,948	2,420	4,480	13,862
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	2,384	678	292	480	1,197
Processing	5,637	2,608	720	1,383	3,264
Machine Trades	18,935	6,779	3,886	3,331	6,272
Benchwork	14,632	10,603	1,071	2,562	5,759
Structural Work	20,658	775	6,258	3,563	5,829
Miscellaneous	19,493	3,946	4,400	2,960	8,981
Total	152,619	71,765	26,285	25,822	57,965

Table 17 lists the ten most difficult to fill occupations in North Carolina due to a lack of trained applicants, based on a study done by our Division from data provided by the Job Service offices across the State. Occupations with a Nationwide shortage of trained workers are marked with an asterisk (*).

TABLE 17

TEN MOST DIFFICULT TO FILL OCCUPATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Current Job Openings</u>	<u>Number of Job Openings Anticipated Within 12 Months</u>
* Sewing-Machine Operator	145	1,045
* Clerk-Typist	30	520
* Maintenance Mechanic	35	411
* Secretary (inc. legal and medical)	39	387
* Registered Nurse	63	385
Machinist	69	376
* Stenographer	23	338
Electronics Technician	13	276
Electronics Mechanic/Repairer	22	268
* Automobile Mechanic (inc. foreign car mechanic)	39	263

Table 18 lists job openings received by the State's Job Service offices for the most difficult-to-fill occupations for FY 1982 and fiscal year-to-date 1983.

TABLE 18

NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

(ESARS 1/ TABLE 96)

<u>Occupation</u>	To Date	
	Openings Received F/Y 1982 (10-1-81 to 9-30-82)	Openings Received F/Y 1983 (10-1-82 to 5-31-83)
Sewing-Machine Operator <u>2</u> /	1,150	1,082
Clerk-Typist	1,637	1,071
Maintenance Mechanic	434	320
Secretary (inc. legal and medical)	1,479	1,191
Registered Nurse <u>3</u> /	65	73
Machinist <u>4</u> /	764	531
Stenographer	75	44
Electronics Technician	98	68
Electronics Mechanic/Repairer	113	91
Automobile Mechanic (inc. foreign car mechanic)	704	530

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System2/ The data include only those openings for Sewing-Machine Operator (787.682-046).3/ Openings for Registered Nurse represent only those openings for Nurse, General Duty (075.374-010), not all professional nurses.4/ Machinist openings are the sum of the openings for occupational codes 600.280-022 and 609.685-018.

A more complete listing of the most difficult to fill occupations in the State due to a lack of trained applicants is shown in Table 19.

TABLE 19

SUMMARY OF THE MOST DIFFICULT-TO-FILL OCCUPATIONS
IN NORTH CAROLINA

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Current Job Openings</u>	<u>Number of Job Openings Anticipated Within 12 Months</u>
<u>Metal Machining, Metal Working, Metal Lubricating</u>		
Machinist (inc. maintenance machinist)	69	376
Welder (certified)	33	179
Tool & Die Maker	21	102
Sheetmetal Worker	14	76
Numerical Control Lathe Operator	2	48
Grinding Machine Operator	0	20
Molder Operator	1	10
Shaper Operator	1	10
Forge Operator	0	6
Programmer, Machine Shop	1	6
Screw-Machine Set-Up Operator, Production	1	6
Sheetmetal Layout	0	5
Saw Filer	0	2
<u>Mechanics and Repairers</u>		
Maintenance Mechanic	35	411
Electronics Mechanic/Repairer	22	268
Automobile Mechanic (inc. foreign car mechanic)	39	263
Electrician	33	212
Diesel Mechanic (inc. marine)	31	146
Sewing-Machine Repairer	17	104
Automobile Electronic Ignition and Computer Module Mechanic	0	100
Knitting-Machine Fixer	8	91
Heating, A/C, and Refrigeration Mechanic	29	87
Mechanic, Maintenance and Building	3	65
Office Machine Servicer	1	52
Automobile Body Repairer	4	51
Environmental Control System Installer/Repairer	1	49
Loom Fixer	4	32
Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill	2	31
Electrical Repairer	1	18
Electrical Appliance Servicer/Repairer	1	17

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Current Job Openings</u>	<u>Number of Job Openings Anticipated Within 12 Months</u>
Heavy Equipment Mechanic	1	15
Truck Mechanic	3	15
Automatic Transmission Mechanic	1	11
Small Engine Mechanic	1	8
Machine Fixer	0	6
Automobile-Frame Mechanic	0	5
Hydraulic Mechanic	1	5
Card Room Fixer	1	4
Armature Winder/Repairer	1	3
Boat Mechanic	1	3
Computer Peripheral Equipment Repairer	0	3
Forklift Mechanic	1	3
Front-End Mechanic	1	2
Vending-Machine Mechanic	0	1
<u>Construction Occupations</u>		
* Electrician	33	212
Carpenter (inc. finish carpenter)	19	142
Bricklayer	20	135
Plumber	15	113
Heavy Equipment Operator	5	38
Dry-Wall Finisher	4	20
Structural-Steel Worker	3	20
Cement Mason	0	10
Electrician Helper	0	10
Pipefitter	0	10
Plumber Helper	0	10
Plasterer	0	8
<u>Woodworking and Furniture</u>		
Upholsterer (inc. inside)	39	180
Woodworking-Machine Operator	10	107
Machine-Setter, Wood	20	100
Upholstery Sewer	9	52
Furniture Assembler	5	25
Cabinetmaker	2	5
Machine-Room Supervisor (furniture)	2	5
Samplemaker, Furniture	2	4
<u>Textiles and Apparel</u>		
Sewing-Machine Operator	145	1,045
Knitting-Machine Operator (inc. circular)	5	33
Spinner	2	25
Card Tender	2	22
Cloth/Spreader/Cutter	0	10
Weaver	0	4

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Current Job Openings</u>	<u>Number of Job Openings Anticipated Within 12 Months</u>
<u>Medical and Health Care</u>		
Registered Nurse	63	385
Licensed Practical Nurse	20	212
Medical Laboratory Technician	4	77
Nurse Aide/Orderly	7	56
Radiologic Technologist	1	23
Medical Records Technician	2	15
X-Ray Technician	1	9
Home Attendant	3	8
Dental Technician	1	6
Dental Hygienist	1	5
Physical Therapist	2	5
Physical Therapy Assistant	0	1
<u>Clerical</u>		
Clerk-Typist	30	520
Secretary (inc. legal and medical)	39	387
Stenographer	23	338
Computer Operator	40	180
Word Processor Operator	13	141
Computer Peripheral Equipment Operator (inc. CRT operator)	6	112
Bookkeeper	6	62
Statistical Typist	2	40
Clerk, General Office	0	20
Data Typist	1	6
Keypunch Operator	0	3
<u>Sales</u>		
Sales Representative	10	50
Sales Agent, Insurance	19	43
<u>Professional and Technical</u>		
Electronics Technician	13	276
Computer Programmer	10	112
Scientific Technician	10	100
Computer Systems Analyst	6	65
Instrumentation Technician	2	40
Drafter, Mechanical	5	36
Environmental Engineer	1	30
Accountant	4	15
Laboratory Tester	1	13
Electrical Engineer	2	6
Management Trainee	2	5
Mechanical Engineer	1	5
Laboratory Technician (forestry)	1	4
Graphic Designer	1	3
Project Engineer	1	2
Textile Engineer	0	2

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Current Job Openings</u>	<u>Number of Job Openings Anticipated Within 12 Months</u>
<u>Other Occupations</u>		
Cook/Chef	22	85
Offset-Printing Press Operator	4	42
Truck Driver	17	41
Printed-Circuit-Board Inspector	1	13
Manufacturing Supervisor	1	11
Alterations Tailor	1	10
Assembler, Metal Building	0	10
Coil Winder	0	10
Electrogalvanizing Machine Operator	0	10
Packaging Machine Operator	0	10
Spray Painter	0	10
Driller, Machine	0	8
Meat Cutter	1	8
Housekeeper	2	6
Bartender	0	5
Security Guard	1	5
Commercial Sign Painter	1	3
Cosmetologist	1	3
Harvest Supervisor, Fruit	1	3
Water Treatment Plant Operator	0	3
Director Quality Control	1	2
Food Tester	0	2
Shoe Repairer	0	2

*Since Electrician openings were not identified as to specific type (i.e., maintenance and repair or construction), they are listed in both respective groups.

C. Anticipated Job Opportunities

The changing industrial structure of North Carolina continues to require more skill training for its workers as the economy shifts from agriculture and nondurable manufacturing to the nonmanufacturing groups and the durable goods manufacturing industries, including the rapidly expanding electronics industry. The shift is from unskilled and/or semi-skilled occupations to skilled occupations. Table 20 shows the shift in percent distribution in North Carolina by major industry division for 1970, 1980, and projected FY 1984.

TABLE 20

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent Distribution		
	1970	1980	Fiscal Year 1984
Total, All Industries	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	40.3	34.6	33.4
Construction	5.4	5.0	4.6
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.2	4.9	4.9
Trade	18.2	19.8	20.2
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	3.9	4.0	4.1
Service & Miscellaneous <u>1/</u>	12.2	14.5	15.3
Government	14.8	17.2	16.9

1/ Includes services, except domestic; agricultural services; forestry; fisheries; and mining..

Ideally, as the population expands, industry will expand to provide the growing population with more goods and services. When industry expands, new jobs will be created for the growing population. Industry expansion then is one of the components of labor demand. The second component is replacement. Replacements are needed for those workers who retire or die; or who must leave for other reasons such as family responsibilities.

During the seven-year period from 1978 through 1985, it is estimated that the jobs needs in North Carolina will average 135,630 each year. Of these, 64,710 (47.7 percent) will be expansion needs, and 70,920 (52.3 percent) will be replacement needs. (See Table 21)

Although it does not hold true for specific occupations, a major occupational group's portion of the total job needs corresponds closely to its portion of the total employment. In addition, for most occupational groups, but again not necessarily for specific occupations, the replacement needs will tend to be higher than the expansion needs. Expansion needs tend to be higher in occupations which traditionally are held almost exclusively by males, in occupations which arise from technological advancements, and in occupations prevalent in expanding industries, and/or, in the case of North Carolina and the Southern states, in industries relocating to the Sunbelt.

Historically, occupations in the crafts group have been male-dominated; therefore, these occupations have more growth than replacement needs. Sales occupations, especially sales clerk positions, traditionally have been held by women; therefore, these occupations tend to show very high replacement needs. Although a large portion of the clerical job needs are replacement, all of these occupations are not the exclusive domain of women. Therefore, the clerical group does not have the highest ratio of replacement needs to total job needs. Recent studies conducted by BLS have shown that with the national reduction in the number of children per family, more women are working, and they are working for longer periods of time. These factors have helped to lower the job needs in occupations which have been dominated, historically, by females and have, therefore, caused a reduction in the total number of annual job needs in general.

The replacement needs of managers and officials tend to be higher than those for some other groups. This group contains a large number of people who have advanced into management after having had successful experience in other occupations. The age range of this group, then, tends to be older than that of other groups. The relative older age of the people in this group means that the group as a whole will tend to have more people who retire than will some of the other groups.

The expansion or birth of a firm requires the addition of new employees. The industrial growth referred to here must not be confused with seasonal fluctuations in employment. During seasonal cycles people are temporarily laid off and later rehired. Industrial/occupational expansion refers, instead, to the creation of new jobs.

New jobs are created, also, through technological advancement. Technological advancement consists of jobs created to bring new goods and services to the market and, to reduce the training time, through jobs created by the simplification of more complex tasks. Advancements in technology have also reduced the number of and need for manual labor jobs and increased the number of tending and operating jobs.

Therefore, since the largest portion of the employment for most manufacturing firms is in the operative group, and since the manufacturing division has come to play such a large role in North Carolina's economy, the operative group has come to have the largest portion of the occupational employment. Also, the group will average the third highest annual job needs. The largest portion of the annual job needs will be for Service Workers with Clerical Workers a close second. The smallest portion of total job needs will be in the Laborer category.

The thirty specific occupations which are projected to have the highest annual job needs through 1985 are listed in Table 22. Except for laborers, at least one occupation from each major group is included in the table.

In 1978, Blue Collar Workers represented the largest worker-type share (at 45.2%) followed by White Collar Workers (at 43.1%) and Service Workers (at 11.7%). By 1985, Blue Collar Workers are expected to lose ground to both White Collar and Service Workers. White Collar Workers are expected to be the largest group at 43.8% and Service Workers are expected to grow the fastest at 13.4%. These trends are in line with the nation as a whole where White and Blue Collar Workers represent, respectively, over 50% and 33%, though Blue Collar Workers will retain a much more significant proportional role in North Carolina's labor force than in that of the nation for some time to come.

TABLE 21
Annual Average Job Opportunities
Created By Expansion And Replacement Needs
By Major Occupational Group And Class Of Worker
1978 Through 1985

Type Of Worker And Major Occupational Group	Total Job Needs		Expansion Openings	Replacement Openings	Replacement Openings As A Percent Of Total Job Needs
	Number	Percent of Total			
Total, All Occupations	135,631	100.00	64,710	70,921	52.29
White Collar Workers	64,334	47.43	30,874	33,460	52.01
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	19,237	14.18	9,515	9,722	50.54
Managers and Officials	11,108	8.19	4,892	6,216	55.96
Sales Workers	8,319	6.13	3,562	4,757	57.18
Clerical Workers	25,670	18.93	12,905	12,765	49.73
Blue Collar Workers	45,528	33.57	19,945	25,583	56.19
Crafts Workers	13,307	9.81	6,290	7,017	52.73
Operatives	23,946	17.66	9,881	14,065	58.74
Laborers	8,275	6.10	3,774	4,501	54.39
Service Workers	25,769	19.00	13,891	11,878	46.09

TABLE 22
Occupations Ranked By The Highest Annual
Average Job Needs 1978-1985 Period*
North Carolina

Occupation	Annual Average Job Needs		
	Total	Expansion	Replacement
Secretaries	3,726	1,661	2,065
Sales Clerks	3,433	1,390	2,043
General Clerks, Office	3,130	1,519	1,611
Waiters or Waitresses	2,540	1,695	845
Cashiers	2,536	1,390	1,146
Nurse Aides/Orderlies	2,279	1,328	951
Sewing Machine Operators, Regular Equipment, Garment	2,175	662	1,513
Professional Nurses	2,165	1,245	920
Food Preparation and Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurants	1,992	1,246	746
Elementary School Teachers	1,958	308	1,650
Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	1,943	932	1,011
Truck Drivers	1,877	1,085	792
Kitchen Helpers	1,789	923	866
Assemblers, Hand	1,706	1,017	689
Guards and Doorkeepers	1,433	529	904
Bookkeepers, Hand	1,373	647	726
Typists	1,308	679	629
Store Managers	1,242	453	789
Production Packagers	1,120	515	605
Licensed Practical Nurses	1,099	593	506
Carpenters	1,091	279	812
Accounting Clerks	1,062	505	557
Stock Clerks, Stockroom, Warehouse, etc.	1,018	579	439
Delivery and Route Workers	1,017	566	451
Cooks, Short Order/Specialty Fast Food Restaurants	1,014	639	375
Inspectors	931	370	561
Secondary School Teachers	893	162	731
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	828	528	300
Accountants and Auditors	814	445	369
Teachers, College	808	153	655

*Excludes laborers as well as janitors and sextons

TABLE 23

Occupational Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Type of Worker and Major Occupational Group
For North Carolina
In 1978 and Projected to 1985

Type of Worker And Occupational Group	1978		1985		Annual Average Percent Increase 1978-1985*
	Employment	Percent* Distribution	Employment	Percent* Distribution	
White Collar Workers	978,100	43.1	1,194,220	43.8	3.2
Professional/Technical	303,810	13.6	376,420	13.8	3.1
Manager/Officials	154,760	6.8	189,010	6.9	3.2
Sales Workers	121,680	5.4	146,610	5.4	2.9
Clerical Workers	391,860	17.3	482,190	17.7	3.3
Blue Collar Workers	1,027,310	45.2	1,166,920	42.8	1.9
Crafts Workers	302,980	13.3	347,010	12.7	2.1
Operatives	553,200	24.4	622,360	22.8	1.8
Laborers	171,130	7.5	197,550	7.3	2.2
Service Workers	266,840	11.7	364,080	13.4	5.2

*Computed on unrounded data.

TABLE 24
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOKS
1978-90

<u>Fastest Growing Jobs</u>		<u>Jobs With The Most Openings</u>	
Bank Clerks	45,000	Secretaries and stenographers	305,000
Bank officers and financial managers	28,000	Retail sales workers	226,000
Business machine repairers	4,200	Building custodians	180,000
City managers	350	Cashiers	119,000
Computer service technicians	5,400	Bookkeeping workers	96,000
Construction inspectors	2,200	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	94,000
Dental assistants	11,000	Cooks and chefs	86,000
Dental hygienists	6,000	Kindergarten and elementary teachers	86,000
Dining room attendants and dishwashers	37,000	Registered nurses	85,000
Flight attendants	4,800	Assemblers	77,000
Guards	70,000	Waiters and waitresses	70,000
Health service administrators	18,000	Garads	70,000
Homemaker-home health aides	36,000	Blue-collar worker supervisors	69,000
Industrial machinery repairers	58,000	Local truck drivers	64,000
Landscape architects	1,100	Accountants	61,000
Licensed practical nurses	60,000	Licensed practical nurses	60,000
Lithographers	2,300	Typists	59,000
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	94,000	Carpenters	58,000
Occupational therapists	2,500	Industrial machinery repairers	58,000
Occupational therapy assistants	1,100	Real estate agents and brokers	50,000
Physical therapists	2,700	Construction laborers	49,000
Podiatrists	600	Engineers	46,500
Respiratory therapy workers	5,000	Bank clerks	45,000
Speech pathologists and audiologists	3,900	Private household workers	45,000
Teacher aides	26,000	Receptionists	41,000
Travel agents	1,900	Wholesale trade sales workers	40,000

Information on the Nation's employment outlook annually by occupation for 1978 to 1990 is shown on Table 24. The fastest growing jobs are those occupations for which employment is projected to be at least 50 percent higher in 1990 than 1978. The jobs with the most openings are those occupations for which replacement needs and growth are projected to offer the largest number of openings.

V. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The average number of jobless persons for 1982 was 266,000 or 9.0 percent of the labor force. This was a significant increase over the 1981 average of 188,000 or 6.4 percent. North Carolina as well as the Nation was feeling the recession.

The first half of 1982 saw an average unemployment rate of 8.9 percent with both March and June having unemployment rates of 9.3 percent. April had the lowest rate with 8.3 percent. During the second half of 1982, the average unemployment rate rose to 9.2 percent. The highest rate was in July (10.1 percent) while the lowest rate was in September (8.6 percent). The highest rate during the first five months of 1983 was 10.2 percent in February. Since that time the rate has been falling.

TABLE 25

NORTH CAROLINA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ANNUAL AVERAGES

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Est.</u> <u>FY 1984</u>
Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	2,224,000	2,919,000	2,944,000	2,897,000
Unemployment Total	106,000	188,000	266,000	198,000
Unemployment Rate	4.8	6.4	9.0	6.8

1/ Data based on "Place of Residence".

The State's unemployment rate has been consistently below the National rate. Only nine times since 1970 with most of it occurring in 1974-1975 has the State's monthly rate been higher than the Nation's rate. With the exception of 1975, annual average unemployment rates for the State have been lower than the National rates. Chart 1 shows annual average unemployment rates for the Nation and the State.

Chart 1

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR 1972-1982
NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES

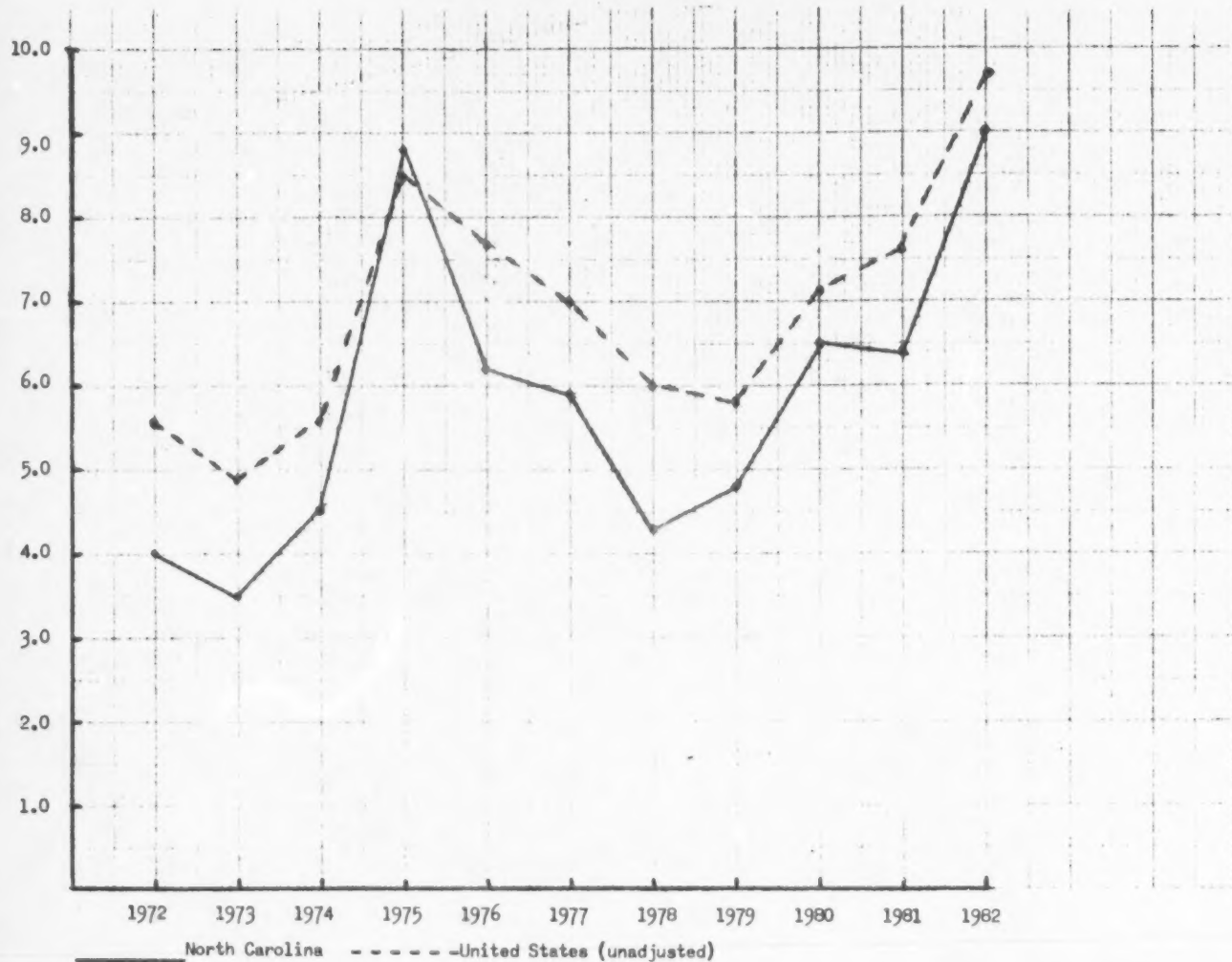


Table 26 shows monthly labor force data for the State from 1980 to 1982. Chart 2 compares the monthly North Carolina unemployment rate with the National rate from 1975 to May, 1983.

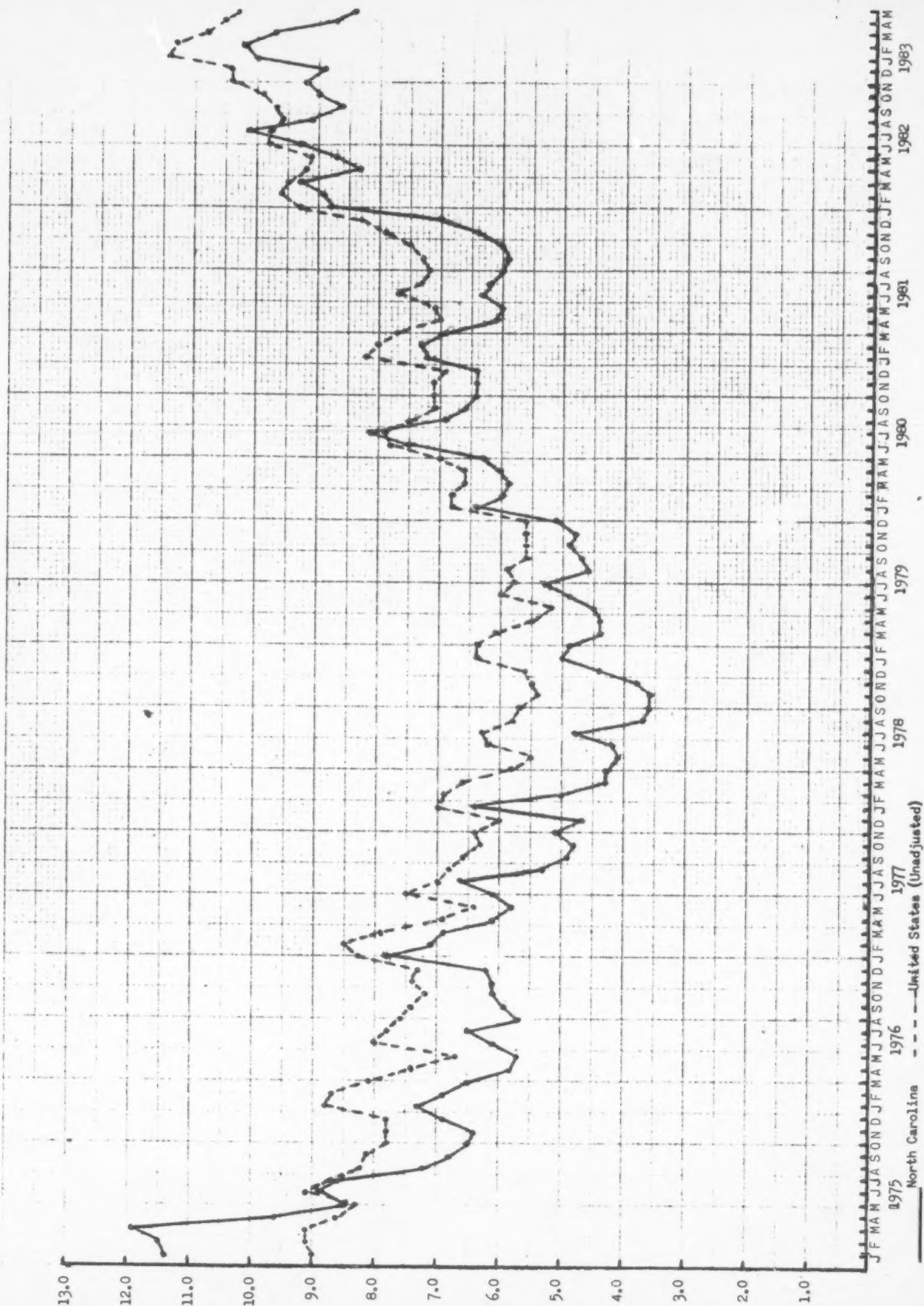
TABLE 26

Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment
Total Unemployment, and Unemployment Rates

1980-1982

		Civilian Labor Force	Employment Total	Unemployment	
				Total	Percent of Labor Force
1982	January	2,878,100	2,625,100	253,000	8.8
	February	2,897,500	2,640,700	256,800	8.9
	March	2,927,200	2,655,400	271,800	9.3
	April	2,920,800	2,679,500	241,300	8.3
	May	2,952,200	2,691,400	260,800	8.8
	June	2,992,100	2,712,600	279,500	9.3
	July	2,995,400	2,692,800	302,600	10.1
	August	2,970,300	2,699,000	271,300	9.1
	September	2,959,800	2,705,200	254,600	8.6
	October	2,962,100	2,694,400	267,700	9.0
	November	2,946,100	2,674,700	271,400	9.2
	December	2,926,500	2,665,300	261,200	8.9
Annual Average		2,944,000	2,678,000	266,000	9.0
1981	January	2,847,800	2,641,400	206,400	7.2
	February	2,869,700	2,661,000	208,700	7.3
	March	2,889,300	2,690,900	198,400	6.9
	April	2,900,300	2,723,400	176,900	6.1
	May	2,920,700	2,745,800	174,900	6.0
	June	2,982,000	2,794,300	187,700	6.3
	July	2,958,500	2,773,900	184,600	6.2
	August	2,952,800	2,774,800	178,000	6.0
	September	2,948,500	2,773,700	174,800	5.9
	October	2,932,000	2,756,700	175,300	6.0
	November	2,918,100	2,730,500	187,600	6.4
	December	2,908,200	2,705,700	202,500	7.0
Annual Average		2,919,000	2,731,000	188,000	6.4
1980	January	2,782,700	2,606,700	176,000	6.3
	February	2,780,700	2,614,800	165,900	6.0
	March	2,802,400	2,636,300	166,100	5.9
	April	2,821,700	2,661,100	160,600	6.0
	May	2,861,500	2,682,000	179,500	6.3
	June	2,922,400	2,702,500	219,900	7.5
	July	2,917,500	2,681,600	235,900	8.1
	August	2,890,400	2,692,400	198,000	6.9
	September	2,888,300	2,698,800	189,500	6.6
	October	2,884,200	2,700,500	183,700	6.4
	November	2,874,800	2,690,200	184,600	6.4
	December	2,869,600	2,685,100	184,500	6.4
Annual Average		2,858,000	2,671,000	187,000	6.5

CHART 2
COMPARISON OF STATE AND NATIONAL MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1975 - May, 1983



For FY 1984 unemployment is forecast to be 198,000 and the unemployment rate 6.8 percent. This is a slight drop from the 1982 average. The unemployment rate for males is expected to be 5.9 percent while the female rate is expected to be 7.8 percent. The nonwhite unemployment rate is expected to be 11.8 percent, while the white rate is expected to be 5.4 percent. Table 27 shows more detailed information by race, age and sex.

TABLE 27
North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections
Fiscal Year 1984

	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
TOTAL	2,897,000	100.0	2,699,000	100.0	198,000	100.0	6.8
<u>By Sex</u>							
Male	1,473,680	50.9	1,386,680	51.4	87,000	43.9	5.9
Female	1,423,320	49.1	1,312,320	48.6	111,000	56.1	7.8
<u>By Race</u>							
White	2,248,370	77.6	2,126,710	78.8	121,660	61.4	5.4
Nonwhite	648,630	22.4	572,290	21.2	76,340	38.6	11.8
<u>By Sex and Race</u>							
White Male	1,146,570	39.6	1,097,350	40.7	49,220	24.9	4.3
White Female	1,101,800	38.0	1,029,360	38.1	72,440	36.6	6.6
Nonwhite Male	327,110	11.3	289,330	10.7	37,780	19.0	11.5
Nonwhite Female	321,520	11.1	282,960	10.5	38,560	19.5	12.0
<u>By Age</u>							
<u>Under 20</u>	187,310	6.5	149,200	5.5	38,110	19.2	20.3
Male	96,170	3.3	77,900	2.9	18,270	9.2	19.0
Female	91,140	3.2	71,300	2.6	19,840	10.0	21.8
White	140,950	4.9	115,180	4.2	25,770	13.0	18.3
Nonwhite	46,360	1.6	34,020	1.3	12,340	6.2	26.6
<u>20-44</u>	1,896,990	65.4	1,768,590	65.6	128,400	64.8	6.8
Male	938,320	32.3	884,090	32.8	54,230	27.4	5.8
Female	958,670	33.1	884,500	32.8	74,170	37.4	7.7
White	1,455,850	50.2	1,379,880	51.2	75,970	40.4	5.5
Nonwhite	441,140	15.2	388,710	14.4	52,430	26.4	11.9
<u>45-64</u>	750,680	25.9	721,370	26.7	29,310	14.8	3.9
Male	409,760	14.1	396,420	14.7	13,340	6.7	3.3
Female	340,920	11.8	324,950	12.0	15,970	8.1	4.7
White	602,550	20.8	584,010	21.6	18,540	9.4	3.1
Nonwhite	148,130	5.1	137,360	5.1	10,770	5.4	7.3
<u>65 & Over</u>	812,700	28.1	781,210	28.9	31,490	15.9	3.9
Male	439,190	15.2	424,690	15.7	14,500	7.3	3.3
Female	373,510	12.9	356,520	13.2	16,990	8.6	4.5
White	651,570	22.5	631,650	23.4	19,920	10.1	3.1
Nonwhite	161,130	5.6	149,560	5.5	11,570	5.8	7.2

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Although characteristics of the total unemployed are not available, data are available on the characteristics of North Carolina's insured unemployed, those persons filing claims for unemployment benefits under the Employment Security Law of North Carolina. The number of persons filing for benefits decreased by 4,416 from February, 1982 to February, 1983. Table 28 shows the industrial attachment of these claimants.

TABLE 28

Industry Attachment of the Insured Unemployed

<u>Industry Attachment</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
	February 1983	February 1982	February 1982 to February 1983	February 1982 to February 1983
TOTAL	112,293	116,709	- 4,416	- 3.8
Mining	535	337	+ 198	+ 58.8
Construction	20,439	18,402	+ 2,037	+ 11.1
Manufacturing	55,453	61,555	- 6,102	- 9.9
Food	3,431	2,410	+ 1,021	+ 42.4
Tobacco	2,433	1,166	+ 1,267	+ 52.1
Textiles	15,865	19,936	- 4,071	- 20.4
Apparel	6,740	8,320	- 1,580	- 19.0
Lumber	2,263	3,810	- 1,547	- 40.6
Furniture	7,592	8,810	- 1,218	- 13.8
Chemicals	1,728	1,140	+ 588	+ 51.6
Rubber	948	1,114	- 166	- 17.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,290	1,607	- 317	- 19.7
Fab. Metal Products	1,533	2,177	- 644	- 29.6
Nonelec. Machinery	3,796	1,788	+ 2,008	+ 112.3
Elec. Machinery	3,868	3,214	+ 654	+ 20.3
Transp. Equipment	998	1,346	- 348	- 25.9
All Other Mfg.	2,968	4,717	- 1,749	- 37.1
Public Utilities	3,334	3,421	- 87	- 2.5
Trade	14,697	14,670	+ 27	+ 0.2
Finance	1,095	1,296	- 201	- 15.5
Service	10,585	8,864	+ 1,721	+ 19.4
All Other	6,155	8,164	- 2,009	- 24.6

Table 29 shows the occupational attachment of the insured unemployed. The largest decrease occurred in machine trades (-2,460), while the largest increase was in service occupations (+1,411).

TABLE 29

Occupational Attachment of the Insured Unemployed

<u>Occupational Attachment</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
	February 1983	February 1982	February 1982 to February 1983	February 1982 to February 1983
Total	112,293	116,709	- 4,416	- 3.8
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	8,565	7,931	+ 634	+ 8.0
Clerical and Sales	13,845	14,566	- 721	- 4.9
Clerical	10,803	11,067	- 264	- 2.4
Sales	3,042	3,499	- 457	- 13.1
Service	9,757	8,346	+ 1,411	+ 16.9
Farm., Fish., & Forestry	1,874	2,307	- 433	- 18.8
Processing	6,740	6,169	+ 571	+ 9.3
Machine Trades	17,860	20,320	- 2,460	- 12.1
Bench Work	17,495	19,905	- 2,410	- 12.1
Structural Work	19,952	18,971	+ 981	+ 5.2
Miscellaneous	16,205	18,194	- 1,989	- 12.3

The length of unemployment broken out by race is shown on Table 30. Those persons filing for 1-4 weeks declined by 12,058 from February, 1982 to February, 1983, while the number filing for over 15 weeks increased by 5,311. The total number of white claimants declined by 5,338 over the period while the number of blacks increased by 219 and all other claimants increased by 703.

TABLE 30
Insured Unemployed—Length of Unemployment Broken Out By Race

<u>Weeks Unemployed</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
	February 1983	February 1982	February 1982 to February 1983	February 1982 to February 1983
All Claimant Total	112,293	116,709	- 4,416	- 3.8
1-4 Weeks	39,545	51,603	- 12,058	- 23.4
5-14 Weeks	47,273	44,942	+ 2,331	+ 5.2
15 Weeks and Over	25,475	20,164	+ 5,311	+ 26.3
Black Claimant Total	33,213	32,994	+ 219	+ 0.7
1-4 Weeks	10,560	14,384	- 3,824	- 26.6
5-14 Weeks	14,672	12,545	+ 2,127	+ 17.0
15 Weeks and Over	7,981	6,065	+ 1,916	+ 31.6
White Claimant Total	76,719	82,057	- 5,338	- 6.5
1-4 Weeks	28,590	36,570	- 7,980	- 21.8
5-14 Weeks	31,437	31,646	- 209	- 0.7
15 Weeks and Over	16,692	13,841	+ 2,851	+ 20.6
All Other Claimants Total	2,361	1,658	+ 703	+ 42.4
1-4 Weeks	395	649	- 254	- 39.1
5-14 Weeks	1,164	751	+ 413	+ 55.0
15 Weeks and Over	802	258	+ 544	+ 210.8

The insured unemployed broken out by age, sex and race is shown on Table 31. The number of male claimants declined by 107 while females declined by 4,309. All age groups declined except the 35-44 group which increased by 1,496.

TABLE 31
Insured Unemployed By Age, Sex and Race

Age, Sex and Race	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	February 1983	February 1982	February 1982 to February 1983	February 1982 to February 1983
<u>Age</u>				
<u>All Claimant Total</u>	112,293	116,709	- 4,416	- 3.8
<u>Total Under 45</u>	82,851	85,115	- 2,264	- 2.7
Under 25	18,857	22,005	- 3,148	- 14.3
25-34	39,224	39,836	- 612	- 1.5
35-44	24,770	23,274	+ 1,496	+ 6.4
<u>Total 45 and Over</u>	29,442	31,594	- 2,152	- 6.8
45-54	17,714	18,272	- 558	- 3.1
55-64	10,998	12,259	- 1,261	- 10.3
65 and Over	730	1,063	- 333	- 31.3
<u>Male Claimant Total</u>				
<u>Total Under 45</u>	67,254	67,361	- 107	- 0.2
Under 25	49,881	50,774	- 893	- 1.8
25-34	11,630	13,789	- 2,159	- 15.7
35-44	23,822	24,104	- 282	- 1.2
35-44	14,429	12,881	+ 1,548	+ 12.0
<u>Total 45 and Over</u>	17,373	16,587	+ 786	+ 4.7
45-54	10,706	9,719	+ 987	+ 9.2
55-64	6,448	6,427	+ 21	+ 0.3
65 and Over	219	441	- 222	- 50.3
<u>Female Claimant Total</u>				
<u>Total Under 45</u>	45,039	49,348	- 4,309	- 8.7
Under 25	32,970	34,341	- 1,371	- 4.0
25-34	7,227	8,216	- 989	- 12.0
25-34	15,402	15,732	- 330	- 2.1
35-44	10,341	10,393	- 52	- 0.5
<u>Total 45 and Over</u>	12,069	15,007	- 2,938	- 19.6
45-54	7,008	8,553	- 1,545	- 18.1
55-64	4,550	5,832	- 1,282	- 22.0
65 and Over	511	622	- 111	- 17.8
<u>Age and Race</u>				
<u>White Claimant Total</u>	76,719	82,057	- 5,338	- 6.5
<u>Total Under 45</u>	55,307	58,912	- 3,605	- 6.1
Under 25	13,553	16,380	- 2,827	- 17.3
25-34	24,332	26,203	- 1,871	- 7.1
35-44	17,422	16,329	+ 1,093	+ 6.7
<u>Total 45 and Over</u>	21,412	23,145	- 1,733	- 7.5
45-54	12,580	12,855	- 275	- 2.1
55-64	8,418	9,486	- 1,068	- 11.3
65 and Over	414	804	- 390	- 48.5
<u>Nonwhite</u>	35,574	34,652	+ 922	+ 2.7
<u>Total Under 45</u>	27,544	26,203	+ 1,341	+ 5.1
Under 25	5,304	5,625	- 321	- 5.7
25-34	14,892	13,633	+ 1,259	+ 9.2
35-44	7,348	6,945	+ 403	+ 5.8
<u>Total 45 and Over</u>	8,030	8,449	- 419	- 5.0
45-54	5,134	5,417	- 283	- 5.2
55-64	2,580	2,773	- 193	- 7.0
65 and Over	316	259	+ 57	+ 22.0

VII. ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

Workers counted as unemployed under the standard labor force concepts; workers employed part-time due to the inability to find full time work; and welfare recipients are among the target groups who are expected to need employability services through one or more of the available manpower services during FY 1984. Services are currently aimed at the need of the individual, including services needed by the short term unemployed who usually are able to locate suitable employment, but especially, those persons who will require services such as training, counseling, placement assistance and other related services before being job ready.

The unemployment rate for May, 1983 in North Carolina was estimated to be 8.4 percent or 244,100 jobless persons. The annual average for 1982 was 9.0 percent or 266,000 unemployed. For FY 1984 the rate is expected to be 6.8 percent or 198,000 unemployed.

The number of persons employed part-time for economic reasons is expected to be 124,500 for FY 1984. Table 32 shows a break-out by sex and race.

TABLE 32

Persons Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons
FY 1984 Projections

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	124,500	51,700	72,800
White	84,400	34,000	50,400
Nonwhite	40,100	17,700	22,400

Persons receiving welfare benefits are expected to be in need of manpower services during FY 1984. Many of these persons will need more than one service. The number of persons over 16 who are currently receiving welfare benefits in North Carolina is 65,400.

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

Although the traditional measurement of unemployment based on the average total of unemployed gives a comparison over time periods of the relative volume and severity of unemployment, it does not show the characteristics and size of the group of unemployed persons who actually incur a period of unemployment. Many of these persons may need training or other employability services before seeking employment. Estimates of the total number of different individuals who may be unemployed may be more realistic for planning purposes. An estimated 642,000 different individuals are expected to be unemployed at some point during FY 1984. A breakout by race and sex is shown in Table 33.

TABLE 33

Number of Different Individuals Unemployed

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	642,000	300,300	341,700
White	413,000	187,000	226,000
Nonwhite	229,000	113,300	115,700

Persons experiencing long-term unemployment (15 or more weeks) are another group expected to need some type of employability services. During FY 1984, 44,900 persons are expected to be unemployed for long periods of time. Table 34 shows a break-out by race and sex.

TABLE 34

Long Term Unemployed

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	44,900	25,700	19,200
White	24,800	12,700	12,100
Nonwhite	20,100	13,000	7,100

APPENDIX

Source of Data

1. 1970 and 1980 Census Population.
2. "Guidelines for Projecting Planning Yearly Supply Information and Persons in Need of Manpower Services," U.S. Department of Labor.
3. North Carolina Labor Force Estimates by County, Area, and State, October 1982, prepared by the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.
4. North Carolina Projections to 1985, Employment and Job Needs by Occupation for Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers.
5. Employment Security Commission ESARS 96
6. Research in Unemployment Insurance - Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, May, 1983.
7. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
8. Labor Force Projections Model, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
9. Special Report on the Analysis of Local Job Openings, May, 1983.